



## Select Poetry.

### THE OLD GRANGER.

A PARODY.

Near the track of a railroad newly laid,  
A farmer leaned on his earth-worn spade,  
While his taxes were high and his crops were  
slim.

The charge for freight played the deuce with him,  
So he growled a growl at the train's sharp din—  
"I'll gather you in; I'll gather you in!"

"I've born you long and here I vow  
Your railroads to beat, some way, or how;  
I will get up a law by the great horned owl!

To cut down your profit and make you howl,  
And but little or nothing I'll slip from bin  
Of hoarded corn till I've gathered you in!

"We will raise in our granges, bold and free,  
And 'Dow with the freights' shall our war-cry  
be;  
Not a paragon crown nor a party hack,  
Shall help us to gain our birthright back  
For the battle is ours, to lose or win—  
We'll gather them in; we'll gather them in!"

Now a gaunt politician came that way,  
Overheard the old man's angry say;  
And he gave to his head a knowing screw,  
And he said to the granger, "Count me in too,"  
With a thought to himself, replete with a grin,  
"I'll gather you in; I'll gather you in!"

Then a twist in his eye, to seem acute:  
"The farmer's tongue has too long been mute,  
I am just your man, if it suits your mood,  
So place me where I can do most good;  
If an office fit you will help me win,  
We'll gather them in; we'll gather them in!"

Touching hand in hand in warm exchange,  
They take a walk to the farmer's range,  
Where the stranger speaks with his rural air,  
And sprinkles hayseed in his hair;  
"Let the railroads quail when our blows begin,  
We'll gather them in; we'll gather them in!"

So they vote for him at the coming polls,  
Those simple, honest, rural souls;  
Never dreaming that they of the iron horse  
Are voting, too, for the man of course;  
As on him alone their faith to pin,  
To gather them in; to gather them in.

### A BARON IN DISGUISE.

The Florida Hotel Keeper who was very  
Bully Decided.

The people of Jacksonville, Florida,  
are having their fun over one of their hotel  
keepers. The story is told as follows:  
A rough-looking man entered the hotel  
and wrote his name upon the register—  
His face and hands were sunburned, and  
his eyes looked bloodshot. The watchman  
thought he detected the smell of  
whiskey about his clothes. A gray flannel  
shirt, torn coat, dirty breeches, and  
sealy brogans were all that the visitor  
wore. The watchman gazed at him a few  
seconds, as if undecided whether to kick  
him out or let him remain.

"Could I have rooms placed at my  
service?" inquired the hard looking customer.

Watchman hesitated. He smelled the ap-  
plicant very closely and sniffed of him.  
"There was a taint of liquor in the air—  
"Oh, you want a room, do you, old  
fellow?" the watchman said. "Well,  
just stop here a moment, and keep your  
hands in your pockets while I run up  
stairs and see if the landlord will assign  
you one."

"There's a man down stairs wants a  
room," the watchman said.  
"Who is he?" inquired the Deacon.  
"A drunken old Irishman," was the  
reply.

"What does he look like?" was the  
interrogatory.  
"Look like?" repeated the watchman.  
"He's the worst looking Irishman that I  
ever saw, and he's drunk."

"Well, slap him in No. 40. I guess  
that's good enough for him."

"I guess that it's better than he ever  
had before," answered the watchman as  
he closed the door.  
Down stairs he dashed. The baggage  
was all safe. The Irishman stood facing  
the register with his hands in his pockets.  
"This way, old fellow," the watchman  
exclaimed, again mounting the steps—  
The old Celt followed him. No. 40 was  
a cramped apartment in the top of a wing  
of the hotel immediately over the kitchen.  
The carpet was dusty, the nose of the  
wash pitcher was broken, and the furni-  
ture generally was not calculated to please  
a fastidious taste.

"Is this my room?" the Irishman  
asked.

"Yes, this is your room," replied the  
watchman.

"Well, then," said the Celt. "I must  
tell you that this won't do. I want a lar-  
ger apartment, one that is well furnished  
and with superior accommodations."

"Oh, you do, eh? I suppose you would  
like the ladies' parlor. You can consider  
yourself mighty lucky to get this room—  
If I was the proprietor I would hoist you  
into the hay now."

The old Irishman stared at the watch-  
man in perfect surprise. It was some sec-  
onds before he could catch his breath—  
"I'm greatly obliged to you for your im-  
pertinence," he said. "But if I can't  
find accommodations here I must go where  
I can find them."

"That's right, old fellow, you better  
go to the Grand National. That's the  
place for such slouchy old roosters as  
you."

And the indignant old Celt walked  
down three flights of stairs followed by  
the equally indignant watchman. As the  
old man was about to pass out the front  
doors he met a half dozen hardfisted com-  
panions about to enter.

"Hold on, boys," he said, "This is

too aristocratic for oos. The National is  
the place for such slouchy old roosters  
as oos."

And they went to the other hotel—  
Two large express wagons loaded with  
trunks travelled in their wake. The  
whippoorwill laughed at them as they passed  
under the water oaks shading the pub-  
lic square, and the stars shone brightly as  
they disappeared under the portico.

When the sun arose the landlord came  
down stairs with a fine appetite.

"Good morning, Kingsbury," he said.  
"How's your drunken Irishman this morn-  
ing. Is he up yet?"

"No sir," replied the watchman. "No,  
40 wasn't good enough for him. He won't  
do the bridal chamber, and I made him  
dust."

Here the Deacon stepped to the regis-  
ter, and began to read the list of arrivals.  
Suddenly his eyes dilated. A flush over-  
spread his countenance. Putting his fore-  
finger upon the book he shouted, "Here,  
here, Kingsbury. What's this? Look  
here."

The watchman looked at the finger.—  
It pointed to the name of

SIR GEORGE GORE, England.

"Oh, good Lord," he exclaimed,  
"that was the drunken Irishman!"

Sir George is a western hunter who vis-  
ited Florida with troops of retainers,  
dogs, guns, etc., and scattered his money  
briskly.

### Underground London.

Underground, this city of London is  
certainly the most wonderful in the world.  
It is a labyrinth of drain-pipes, water-  
pipes, gas-pipes and underground railways.  
There are points in the soil of London  
where it would be extremely difficult to  
find room for another pipe. One company  
alone—the Gas and Coke Company—  
supplies two districts with nearly 400  
miles of pipes, varying in diameter from  
three inches to four feet. These are the  
main pipes merely, and from them every  
house and street lamp receives an aver-  
age six or eight feet of small piping. In  
addition to these, and the underground tele-  
graph wires, there are no less than 2,500  
miles of drain-pipes of various dimensions.  
Less familiar to use, but no less impor-  
tant, and the lead and the iron tub—  
leaden pipes with outer casings of iron—  
along which written messages, packed in  
little felt and gutta serena cases, are  
blown from station to station. The con-  
venience of these messages is immense.  
A steam engine forces in a blast of air, and  
in about a minute it travels a distance of  
980 yards. There are at present thirteen  
stations on the underground railway; and  
as the people walk upon the streets of Lon-  
don, electricity is flashing messages above  
their heads, and little missives are whiz-  
zing and darting just under their feet—  
As many as 1,500 messages pass to and  
fro in a day. The drainage system of  
London presents a world of underground  
streets, some two or three thousand miles  
in extent. All the drains empty into  
three great sewers running parallel with  
the Thames, sewers connecting in the  
neighborhood of Victoria Park, and  
through Barking Creek district discharge  
into the river. Men are constantly em-  
ployed keeping these drains in repair—  
Londoners never pour a pail of water down  
a drain but at the depths of that mysterious  
aperture somebody is making way for it.  
A stranger, properly costumed, can ex-  
plore these depths, which resemble vaulted  
galleries in the side of which are traps  
forming various small channels. When the  
storm waters come as they sometimes do  
during a thunder-storm, the torrent is  
fearful; so much so that upon several oc-  
casions men have lost their lives.

He seemed somewhat affected, and I  
felt encouraged. "Now," said I, "I  
intend to reform, as a beginning, bring to  
me that jug which I saw brought into the  
house while I was preaching, and let me  
throw it into the street, and then do you  
determine to drink no more. He tried to  
escape by saying that he would send for  
more. I, however, persisted, and at  
length he brought the vessel to me, and I  
walked to the door and threw it as far as  
I could into the street, and with pleasure  
saw it demolished and the liquor spilled.

After some more talk and prayer with  
him I left. Not long afterwards I learned  
that I had not got far from the house be-  
fore he sent the boy for a fresh supply,  
and that he still continued his downward  
course.

I cannot say how many weeks or months  
after this it was that I was told that he  
was very low, and near his end. I went  
to see him and found him on his bed with  
a tumbler of brandy or other liquor on a  
small stand by his bed-side.

I walked up to him and said, "Mr. C.  
did I not tell you what would be your end  
if you did not give up the intoxicating  
cup; and now I entreat you, for probably  
the last time, to prepare for death and  
eternity." He did not ask me to pray for  
him, and I did not offer to do so, but im-  
mediately left.

He did not live long; and it adds to the  
sorrow for him that many others came to  
a similar end, with whom I had no inter-  
course.

Perhaps the above facts, though having  
occurred so long ago, may help forward  
the good cause of temperance, which I  
happy to find is at present engaging the  
attention of the good people of Middle-  
town.

J. W.

ON SHARES.—A good story, and all the  
better in being true, is told of one of our  
citizens, who let a piece of ground to a man  
on shares. The man would hire the lot,  
but the owner, doubtful of getting any  
money of the tenant, proposed to let it upon  
the promise of receiving half the products.  
Occasionally during the summer he passed  
the spot, and was pleased with the culti-  
vation it was receiving, and with its good-  
ly show of vegetables. Harvest time came  
and passed, and he heard nothing from his  
tenant, till, in response to a hint, he  
latter sent to him one watermelon and  
three shriveled cucumbers. Indignant at  
this shabby treatment, he called upon the  
man, and asked him what it meant—  
"Why, you see," replied the tenant,  
"the pecky boys stole all of your  
half, but the melon and cucumbers."

After the general calling of the jury,  
Mr. Bird proceeded with his argument,  
citing numerous cases which he contended  
not only established the principle; he  
claimed that only ordinary precaution was  
necessary, but that the company was  
bound to neglect no signal and that he  
was not compelled to presume danger.

After speaking at some length he closed  
by exhorting the Court not, in the  
first case in which this question has come  
for adjudication in this State, to say the  
plaintiff in his suit shall be thrown out of  
Court because they did not stop and listen  
to get out and see if danger was near, when  
they had looked with every opportunity of  
seeing the train if it had had the proper  
signal on its front. It was the negligence  
of this company that caused this accident.  
For nine miles they came thundering

## For the Middletown Transcript. A Reminiscence.

Fifty years ago there was a great deal  
of intemperance in Middletown and the  
neighborhood. Many of the young men,  
as well as of the middle aged and the aged,  
were given to the intoxicating cup; and  
spent their time in daily lounging in the  
tavern and about the stores.

After breakfast, many would ride into  
the village from the country around, and  
while they spent their time to no good  
purpose in the tavern or elsewhere, their  
poor horses would stand in the street, in  
the cold or heat, from morning to night.  
My heart often pitied the poor brutes,  
while I felt constrained to blame their  
more brutish masters.

This course of conduct brought many a  
promising youth to an untimely end, or  
sowed the seeds of a useless and wretched  
life and hopeless death.

Among the intemperate men of that day  
there lived, in a southeast direction from  
Middletown, a man of family by the name  
of C—y.

Mr. C. was probably about forty years  
of age, but was far in the road to ruin  
when I first was introduced to his acquaint-  
ance, which occurred in the following  
way: He had lost a child by death, and  
I was called upon to preach the funeral  
sermon. I accordingly went, and on en-  
tering the house he addressed me in some-  
what the following language: "Mr. W.  
I am in affliction, but afflictions are to be  
expected, and when they come, we must  
try to be submissive." While he said  
this I had a smell of his breath, and  
judged what kind of man I had to deal  
with. "Yes," replied I, "the Lord  
sometimes sends afflictions for our good;  
but most of our afflictions are brought  
upon us by our own sin and folly." He  
probably understood my hint, for he said  
no more, but moved to his seat on the side  
of the bed.

I determined to preach to him as point-  
edly and faithfully as I could.

During my discourse I saw a boy ride  
up to the door, dismount and enter the  
house with a jug, which I rightfully sus-  
pected contained liquor. I was much  
moved by the boldness of the thing at such  
a time, but said nothing, determining to  
see more of the jug before I left the house.

After the services were over and the  
friends had left the house with the corpse,  
I remained behind for the purpose of hav-  
ing a serious talk with the man. As he  
did not follow the remains of his child,  
but remained sitting on the side of the  
bed, I sat down by him and for some time  
kindly remonstrated with him on the evil  
of his course, and exhorted him to forsake  
his cups and become a sober man and  
christian. After talking with him some  
time, he said, "Mr. W. I will tell you a  
secret—I am moonstruck!" "Moon-  
struck?" (said I). "No, sir, you are ram-  
struck; and if you don't reform, you will  
soon be death-struck, and I am sorry to  
add, hell-struck."

He seemed somewhat affected, and I  
felt encouraged. "Now," said I, "I  
intend to reform, as a beginning, bring to  
me that jug which I saw brought into the  
house while I was preaching, and let me  
throw it into the street, and then do you  
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of this company that caused this accident.  
For nine miles they came thundering

## NEW CASTLE COUNTY COURT.

THE CASE OF LYNNAM VS. THE P. W. & B. R.  
R. COMPANY.

Court opened on Thursday morning at  
the usual hour, Judges Gilpin, Houston  
and Wooten on the bench.

Mr. Bayard, one of the Railroad coun-  
sel, continued his argument in favor of a  
non-suit of the plaintiff, on the following  
grounds:

1st. The plaintiff has failed to show the  
injury was occasioned without fault on her  
own part or of those persons with whom  
she was in the carriage at the time; and  
that the injury was not occasioned by the  
act of the plaintiff or of those persons with  
whom she was travelling.

2d. That to entitle the plaintiff to re-  
cover in this action the negligence of the  
defendant must not only be proven but it  
must be shown to be an *unmixed* case, in  
which the plaintiff is *wholly* free from con-  
tribution and the defendant *wholly* to blame.

3d. That by the plaintiff's own evi-  
dence, uncontradicted, the negligence of  
the plaintiff is self-evident and palpable,  
and this fact not being in doubt the Court  
must apply the law which forbids a re-  
covery in such cases.

4th. That negligence on the part of  
the plaintiff cannot be qualified or relieved by  
negligence on the part of the defendant.

5th. That the state of facts establish-  
ed by the plaintiff's evidence exhibits an  
absence of that prudence and precaution  
in crossing a railroad track at night, of  
that care, diligence, foresight in proportion  
to the danger to be avoided, which the law  
requires, which considerations of public  
right and public safety require, which the  
safety of the innocent passengers upon the  
trains requires, which the legal right of  
the defendants to use and occupy their  
own track at all times, and hours without  
interruption requires and therefore no re-  
covery can be had in this action.

6th. That by the state of facts establish-  
ed by the plaintiff's evidence the plaintiff  
necessarily could by the exercise of com-  
mon precaution—of stopping, looking and  
listening—have ascertained that the train  
was approaching in time to avoid the col-  
lision, and not having done so, is not free  
from fault and cannot recover.

7th. That the degree of diligence and  
precaution required by law of the plaintiff  
in crossing the railroad track was not  
qualified or lessened by the fact that the  
train was behind time.

8th. That the mistake of the plaintiff  
in believing or supposing the train had  
passed—and her action upon that erro-  
neous belief in driving upon the railroad  
track having caused or contributed to the  
injury, she cannot recover in this action.

9th. That the mere fact of the train be-  
hind time is not evidence of negli-  
gence on the part of the defendant.

10th. The collision having taken place  
on the railway track of the defendant the  
onus of proof is on the plaintiff to rebut  
the presumption of negligence on her own  
part and prove negligence on the part of  
the defendant and having failed as to both  
she cannot recover.

11th. That there is no proof of negli-  
gence on the part of the defendant and  
therefore the plaintiff cannot recover.

Mr. Bayard reviewed the testimony at  
some length and cited numerous cases in  
New York, Pennsylvania and Massachu-  
setts reports to show that the plaintiff had  
not exercised the caution demanded by  
law in not stopping to listen for the train.  
The very fact of not stopping he claimed  
debarred the plaintiff from recovering and  
entitled the Railroad Company to a non-  
suit.

At 1:15 P. M., Mr. Bayard closed his  
argument and Court adjourned until 3 P.  
M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The court met at the appointed hour  
and Mr. Bird commenced his argument  
for the plaintiffs. After reviewing the  
testimony he proceeded to examine the  
cases cited by the counsel who proceeded  
him and denied that any of them held  
opinions predicated upon a State of facts  
similar to the one under consideration.  
He claimed there was no case that went  
the length of compelling a man to stop  
and look for a train at a crossing where a  
clear view for two miles could be seen  
from the road. He then cited extensively  
from many law cases to prove that a slight  
degree of negligence on the part of one  
person will not excuse the liability of an-  
other party grossly negligent.

He denied any contribution on the part  
of the plaintiff towards the injury and  
claimed that it was due to the company's  
own neglect in not having a headlight and  
signalling. Mr. Bird continued until 5½  
when he was interrupted by the adjourn-  
ment of Court until Friday morning.

FRIDAY.

After the general calling of the jury,  
Mr. Bird proceeded with his argument,  
citing numerous cases which he contended  
not only established the principle; he  
claimed that only ordinary precaution was  
necessary, but that the company was  
bound to neglect no signal and that he  
was not compelled to presume danger.

After speaking at some length he closed  
by exhorting the Court not, in the  
first case in which this question has come  
for adjudication in this State, to say the  
plaintiff in his suit shall be thrown out of  
Court because they did not stop and listen  
to get out and see if danger was near, when  
they had looked with every opportunity of  
seeing the train if it had had the proper  
signal on its front. It was the negligence  
of this company that caused this accident.  
For nine miles they came thundering

down that road that dark night without  
any head-light, the darkness so intense  
that the engineer, at the time of the ac-  
cident, could not see what he struck, ut-  
terly reckless of the lives not only of those  
whom he carried, and yet they never blew  
a whistle but once. For years they had  
signalled with their whistles; for years  
they had never failed to have a head-light.  
These people relied on these; and the  
presence of that lantern which they mis-  
took for a light in Cousin Dal's house,  
was this night to these unfortunate people  
as the false wreckers' light placed upon  
the shore, which lures sailors to destruc-  
tion. If the Court settles this doctrine as  
the defendants wish, it should not be now  
when this company comes into the Court  
with hands smeared with negligence, but  
with clean hands.

At 12:55 Mr. Bird concluded.  
Mr. Gordon for the railroad company  
commenced his argument. He started by  
referring to the relations borne by Mr. Lyn-  
nam to this railroad company responsible  
for the safe delivery, absolutely of freight  
and nearly so of passengers and asked that  
the Court should award them protection  
commensurate to their responsibilities.—  
The question in this case is divided into  
two.

First. Have the defendants been guilty  
of any culpable negligence for which they  
are liable?

Second. Presuming negligence (which  
we do not admit) does the fact that the  
plaintiff did not stop the carriage and make  
vigilant use of his senses on this occasion  
constitute only evidence of negligence for  
the jury, or does it constitute negligence  
*per se* for the Court? The counsel pro-  
ceeded to argue from the evidence that the  
train when they arrived near the crossing  
must have been in such close proximity  
that the most ordinary persons using cau-  
tion could not have failed to hear it. At  
this point of the argument the Court ad-  
journed until 3 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. Gordon resumed his argument. He  
proceeded to discuss the failure of the  
plaintiff to look for danger at the proper  
point, and claimed a difference in law be-  
tween a mere look and a vigilance in look-  
ing, which here was not exercised. The  
same may be said of the hearing. God  
has given us these senses to protect us,  
and the law in cases like this is to exer-  
cise them fully. This lesson should be  
taught, not by a jury, but from the very  
court itself, not only for the sake of peo-  
ple like the plaintiff, but for the sake of  
the thousands of people who travel upon  
the railroads of this country. At a trot  
without a pause, with muffled ears, and the  
wheels rolling over the hard, frozen road,  
they rushed to what was nearly death.  
Had they stopped one moment, the boom  
and rumbling of that train would have  
struck upon their ears and they would  
have been safe. If our proposition, then,  
is law, there could be no clearer case in  
all points of facts advanced. The counsel de-  
nied that even had there been no contrib-  
utory negligence, still the facts of this  
case do not prove any culpability. These  
people testify that for twenty years this  
company has never failed in carrying a  
headlight. Tried by the test of human  
thought can it be believed that one in-  
stance of failure devotes negligence? It  
is but fair to this company to infer no ne-  
gligence. Again, the very Maryland case  
relied upon by the counsel for plaintiff  
proves that the failure of this lady to stop  
and listen is negligence *per se*.

The counsel here read and commented  
on this case at some length, and conclud-  
ed at 4 p. m. by expressing his utmost  
confidence that the Court would treat this  
grave question in the manner it deserved.  
The opinion of the Court was delivered  
by Judge Gilpin substantially as follows:  
It is with great reluctance always that  
the Court interferes to prevent a case from  
going to the jury on its merits. We pre-  
fer to have the jury try the case and to  
charge the jury as to their proper duty.  
It is our duty, however, when called upon,  
to say whether a case when presented by  
a plaintiff, in the absence of proof by a  
defendant, is *prima facie* such as to entitle  
to a verdict; where a case made out  
by plaintiff is such that in law he could not  
recover, it is the duty of the Court, where  
a non suit is asked to award one and hold  
the case from the jury. We do not pro-  
pose to go into a very elaborate review of  
the testimony, and I shall therefore be very  
brief in stating the principles. This is not  
the case of a plaintiff who is a passenger  
who sustained an injury. In the case of  
injury to a passenger, the defendant must  
show use of the utmost diligence and cau-  
tion to prevent accident. An extra bur-  
den is thrown on the defendant in that  
case and I think it is a proper responsibil-  
ity. The rule with regard to travellers is  
very different. They stand on equal terms  
and are both bound to use ordinary cau-  
tion—the railroad to no greater extent  
than the traveller. Both are put upon a  
diligent use of their faculties. In this  
case, according to the statement of two of  
the parties, Mrs. Lynnam with two left  
Williamson about 6 p. m. to go to J. R.  
Lynnam's. They did not travel rapidly, it  
was dark, the horse smooth shod, the  
roads frozen, and they went on in a slow  
trot, and at 7 o'clock arrived at the junc-  
tion of the Newport pike with the lane—  
When they had passed down two-thirds of  
the lane, two curtains down and one upon  
each side, and the front seat pushed back,  
and they sitting in the line of the lowered  
curtains, one or more of them leaned for-  
ward and looked up and down the rail-  
road and remarked about a light in cousin  
Dal's house. This was two-thirds down  
towards the railroad and some hundreds of

feet distant. They kept right on at a trot;  
there is no evidence that they looked out  
after, and we are bound to presume they  
did not; they kept on until they got on the  
track and were struck. Such are the facts.  
It is manifest they relied principally  
upon seeing the headlight; it was usual  
for them to see one and its absence led  
them to the conclusion that no train was  
near; it is also nearly as manifest that  
the light they thought they saw at Cousin  
Dal's was the lantern in front of the loco-  
motive; we know trains are liable to ac-  
cidents, but they must make their trips;  
trains run other than passenger trains and  
that by day or night, as best suits their  
convenience. It would be a dangerous  
rule to announce that persons should regu-  
late their conduct according to the time  
tables of the road. It would be equally  
dangerous to say that people should place  
any reliance upon the absence or presence  
of a headlight. If there had been a head-  
light that night, it is true the accident  
might have been avoided, but there are  
other circumstances which might show  
the dangerousness of relying upon seeing  
the headlight. In our judgment, as there  
is no statute in this State requiring rail-  
road companies to carry a headlight in  
front of the engine, it is not *per se* negli-  
gence to omit to do so, although it might  
be imprudent. Assuming, however, that  
the question remains, is this plaintiff en-  
titled to recover? They looked out when  
some hundreds of feet from the railroad,  
and did not look out afterwards. It was  
cold and dark, with frozen ground, the  
noise of horse hoofs deadened their hear-  
ing, and they were also muffled up. Did  
the defendant use caution? Let me cite  
the general rule of law, as drawn from a  
numerous body of cases.

One who is injured by another cannot  
recover in law or equity, if by any acts of  
himself or agent he contributed to the in-  
jury, by doing that which helped to pro-  
duce the injurious act. Did the plaintiff  
in this case by any act of omission or com-  
mission, contribute to the complained in-  
jury? If she did, in our opinion, she is  
not entitled to recover. To recover, her  
action must be without fault. If she con-  
tributed in any degree she cannot recover.  
Did she consider the circumstances? Re-  
member she is a considerable distance off  
the railroad. Suppose she had got over  
that distance to the track where there was  
ample room to stand, and had looked out,  
would they not have displayed more cau-  
tion than by looking out at the other  
point alone? If they had paused at the  
mouth of the lane but one instant, then  
there would have been no collision. What  
were the dictates of prudence and common  
sense, on a dark night, approaching a  
railroad they intended to cross? They  
could not have avoided seeing the cars  
pass had they stopped



## The Middletown Transcript.

EDWARD REYNOLDS, Editor.

MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 30th 1874.

### The Civil Rights Bill.

The consummation of Yankee maliciousness and ill will toward the people of the South was reached on Saturday morning last when the United States Senate deliberately passed the "Supplementary Civil Rights bill" introduced into that body by the late Chas. Sumner. That the men who voted for that measure were influenced, in even the slightest degree, by a heart-felt desire to benefit the negro race or the country for which they professedly legislate, no man, woman or child, white or colored, in America will for a moment believe, and we cannot think there is an individual in all the country so utterly lost to all sense of shame or decency, as to advocate or sanction the dogmas intended to be forced upon the people by that bill.

Not content with having conferred upon the negroes, without waiting for them to become habituated to their suddenly acquired freedom much less to understand the nature and value of suffrage, all the political rights which are enjoyed by the whites, this bill seeks to place them upon a complete social equality with the whites, and to force the two races into close and intimate association in schools, hotels, theatres, public conveyances of all kinds, and in fact in every public institution.

The negroes themselves, that is the better and more respectable portion of them, object as much to the provisions of this bill as we do. They never have asked, sought or wanted social equality with the whites. They greatly prefer to be left to themselves. They would a thousand times rather have their own separate schools and churches, and do not ask or want to have their children attend public institutions of learning with the children of the whites. But by the provisions of this bill the people of the States are not even allowed the privilege of establishing by law separate schools in which to educate the children of the two races, but all must attend the same schools. The reason for this as stated by that wretched apology for a senator, Boutwell of Mass., is that a more thorough and complete equality can be taught in the schools than elsewhere.

It cannot be that even the politicians who have disgraced the records of the American Senate with this disgusting enactment really approved of its requirements.

It has been but a few weeks since one of the leading Republican journals of this State declared most emphatically that the Republicans of Delaware were most unadvisedly opposed to "mixed schools" or "social equality," and denounced all intimations that they could possibly favor such measures as base and vile slanders originated by their opponents for political purposes.

We believe that the editors of that paper, when they wrote the article referred to, expressed their true views and sentiments in regard to this matter. We do not believe there is a single white man in America in favor of it, and the men who voted for its passage and those who have advocated it, had no idea that it could possibly effect them or their children, but they knew the degradation must fall upon the children of the poor and of the laboring classes, of the North and upon all classes at the South.

Heretofore in their enactments in behalf of the negro, the majority in Congress had the slight, though mean and unprincipled, excuse of being influenced by a desire to secure the political alliance of the negroes in order to keep themselves in power, but in the passage of this last Act they have not even that excuse, low and mean as it is, for their action. No one of them is so devoid of common sense as not to know that the passage of this bill must and necessarily will drive from their ranks large numbers of their already few white voters, especially in the old slave states. They could, then, have been governed by but one desire, and that was to thus much more vent their spleen upon and punish the prostrate people of the South, by compelling, the once proud planter and his children to commingle in social equality with his former slaves.

Such is the character of the men who sit in the seats once occupied by statesmen and patriots, and assume to make laws for the governance of the American people. Influenced by no loftier motives than those of the bitter sectional hate, or meanest partisanship, they spend the time in enacting laws for the degradation of their own race in order to wreak a petty vengeance upon a portion of the citizens of their common country already sufficiently proscribed.

That the bill will pass the lower House of Congress there is scarcely room to doubt. The only hope of the people will then be in the President. Will he rise above party feeling and dictation and by refusing his sanction to this malicious bill prohibit it from becoming a law and thus testify himself to the lasting gratitude of

the people? If he does not and the "Supplementary Civil Rights Bill" becomes a part of the law of the land, the only remedy will be for the people to take the law making power from the hands of the men who have so recklessly abused it, and give it to men who will be influenced by justice and patriotism and not by sectional malice and partisanship, and repeal this act at once.

At the approaching State election the citizens of Delaware will be called upon to decide for themselves how far the provisions of this bill shall be enforced, within our limits.

To prevent its practical fulfillment here we must see to it that the law making and law enforcing power shall remain in the hands of men who will use their authority to protect our citizens and their children from the condition, so utterly repugnant to their feeling, to which this bill seeks to reduce them.

### Items of General News.

**SUSPENSION OF A NORFOLK (VA.) BANK.**—A special to the Richmond Enquirer from Norfolk, dated the 26th inst., says: The First National Bank of this city suspended this morning. At a meeting of the directors this afternoon it was ascertained that the bank had hopelessly failed. It is stated on the street that the depositors will only realize about twenty-five cents on the dollar. Several merchants here will suffer by this loss, but none will be forced to suspend business.

The Arkansas House of Representatives on Saturday, by a vote of 47 to 9, adopted resolutions declaring that Senators Dorsey and Clayton obtained their seats by bribery and corruption, and asking the United States Senate, if they do not resign within ten days, to inquire into the circumstances of their election and expel them. The House also passed a joint resolution for a final adjournment on Thursday next.

About forty crusaders were arrested again at Pittsburg, Pa., Saturday, and confined in the central police station, charged with obstructing the sidewalks. They were released upon giving bail for a hearing on Monday. Great excitement prevailed, and large crowds gathered about the police station. The women say they are determined to continue their work, notwithstanding the action of the authorities.

**CHEAP.**—The most fashionable of Saratoga cottages rent for \$3,000 for the season of three months, others being \$2,500, others \$2,000, and so on down to \$500. Who wouldn't have so cheap an article?

Hon. David B. Melish, member of the House of Representatives from New York city, who was taken to the Government Asylum for insane persons some two weeks since, died in that institution on Saturday afternoon.

It is reported that two fast day trains will soon be put on the road between Philadelphia and Pittsburg, which will stop only at Harrisburg and Altoona, and run at the rate of forty-five miles an hour.

Bishop Clark, of Rhode Island, has issued a pastoral letter urging that all the churches in his diocese take up collections for the relief of sufferers by the Southern inundations.

Governor Seymour, of New York, authorizes the Utica Observer to announce that he is out of the race for Governor, and "refuses to be a candidate for any office in the gift of the people."

James R. Randall, author of "Maryland, My Maryland," has written a poem entitled "Alexandrine," the refrain of which is of the Tennyson "Alexandrina" order.

The President's Long Branch cottage this season will be "The Executive mansion by brevet." A new "drag" is being built to receive guests at the depot.

Ex-Governor Rufus B. Bullock, of Georgia, the carpet-bagger, that absconded after depleting the treasury, has turned up again in New York.

**Letter from New Castle.**  
NEW CASTLE, DEL., May 28th, 1874.  
Dear Transcript:—The case of Lyman vs. the P. W. & B. R. R., which was pending when my last was written, was concluded by non-suiting the plaintiff. It is only repeating a common remark, to say, that this decision of the court is very unpopular. Nor would it be exaggeration to add that the dissatisfaction does not simply declare itself in an acquiescent disapproval of, and disagreement with the theory of the Court; for there is more than that. Indeed, there seems to be a groundswell of discontent, if not of ill-feeling and indignation, which will, doubtless, express itself in a demand for legislative action.

Without questioning the uprightness of the Court, or the legal soundness of their conclusion and its agreement with the current of decisions in similar cases, I confess to being one of those who regard the result of that trial one-sided, and deficient in the element of equity.

Does the fact that a party "contributed" to the loss of the *Mermaid*—to the sum total of neglect which eventuated in a catastrophe—that proved disastrous to herself, release from all culpability or responsibility to the other negligent "contributors" to the said, and it may be, ruinous result? Is it just, upon the single ground of "contributory neglect," to throw such a case out of Court, and to refuse the consideration, by a jury, of the question of the comparative faultfulness of all the parties concerned? I think not. Why, the very idea and essence of a "contribution" is that there is multiplicity, or duality at least, of sources of causes to produce a result. The derivation of the word (con and tribuo) confines its meaning to associated action, working conjointly—literally giving together; and if these parties together, conjointly, brought about this disaster, why say to one, "You must suffer all the evil consequences, because you 'contributed' somewhat to the production of the accident," and to the other, "you may go Scot free, notwithstanding you were grossly negligent in believing it fills all the requirements so long needed by farmers, viz: a machine that can do GOOD WORK under all circumstances, and sold at a LOW PRICE. This machine is well adapted to threshing cloverseed.

**MACHINERY.**  
We are also manufacturing Single and Double-Geared HORSE POWERS, the celebrated PRATT HORSE RAKE, Cultivators, Wool Sowers, Feed Rollers and other Woolen and Paper Machinery. AGRICULTURAL ENGINES, mounted on wheels, from 3 to 12-horse power; when desired, we put Locomotive Smoke-Stacks with Spark-Arresters, on this Engine; where Break Doubtless and Neck Work are wanted, extra \$25. TRUCK WAGONS for Separators and Machines, mounted or not, as preferred.

**THE CASHO IMPROVED TREAD POWER.**  
It runs light, gives good power, and walks the horses slowly.  
ALL MACHINES WARRANTED AS REPRESENTED.  
Persons ordering Machines will please to mention the kind wanted—Belt or Geared,—also route to be shipped. STRAW STACKERS furnished when desired.

**REPAIRING OF Mill Work & Machinery CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.**

FOR MACHINES, ADDRESS

**Casho Machine Company,**  
NEWARK, DELAWARE.

For Sale by COMEGYS & FOARD, Agents, Middletown, Del.

SUMMER, FALL AND WINTER

**CABBAGE PLANTS**

**FOR SALE.**

THE attention of Peach Growers and others is called to my Celebrated Summer and Early Fall Cabbage, (raised exclusively in this section, for several years, by my brothers and myself.) It will head early, and the plants are very hardy, and the tenderest and best eating, and will raise more weight of crop than any other cabbage planted. Good Strong Plants ready by June 10th.

PRICE: 50 cts. per 100; \$3.50 per 1000.

ALSO, FOTTLER'S BRUNSWICK

**Premium Flat Dutch**

**CABBAGE PLANTS,**

Raised from the best of seed, and sure to head. Ready by the latter part of June.

PRICE: 30 cts. per 100; \$2.50 per 1000.

I raise cabbage for market and cannot afford to plant any but the best, and persons buying plants will get the same kinds that I plant myself.

HENRY CLAYTON,  
WOODSIDE NURSERY, May 30, '74. Delaware.

**AUCTION SALE!**

AT THE

**Middletown Academy,**

**SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 1874.**

At 2 p. m., 5 o'clock, one never used;

**1 LARGE GRAND PIANO,**

1 large Centre Table, marble top; 1 Marble Top Washstand, 1 Wax Couch, 8 Stoves, 1 set of Parlor Cane-Seat Chairs, 1 Extension Table. Also, Book Cases, Rocking Chairs, Couch, Bureau, Clocks, Dishes, Lamps, &c., &c.

TERMS:—Sums under \$20, cash; above \$20, four months or note with approved endorser, interest added.

H. A. WOOD,  
S. M. EXOS, Auct. May 30-31

**E. T. EVANS & CO.**

**Carriages!**

**IRON FOUNDERS AND MACHINISTS,**

SMYRNA, DEL., MAY 23d, 1874.

We are Agents for the justly Celebrated

**CHAMPION**

**REAPING & MOWING MACHINE,**

which we can safely assert, and prove, to be the best Mower and Reaper on sale anywhere. Several years of experience confirm this fact.

Parties wanting a strictly first-class machine, would do well to communicate with

G. W. & S. TAYLOR,  
may 30-31m Smyrna, Del.

**STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL,**

**IN THE GROVE AT CECILTON, MD., On**

**Wednesday, Thursday and Friday,**

**JUNE 3rd, 4th and 5th,**

for the benefit of the projected P. E. Chapel, in Cecilton.

Single Tickets, 10 cts., Season Tickets, 25 cts.

**MACHINE BELTING.**

BELTING of all sizes for sale, at manufacturer's prices by

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Collector of St. Georges Rd., Middletown, Del.

## Casho Machine Comp'y

### NEWARK, DELAWARE.

#### MANUFACTURERS OF THE UNRIVALLED PATENT

### "DIAMOND STATE"

## THRESHER AND CLEANER,

### AND OTHER FIRST-CLASS MACHINERY,

## MILL AND FACTORY WORK, &c.

We claim for the DIAMOND STATE SEPARATOR: Simplicity, Durability and Capacity to do good work in all kinds of grain, with any kind of power, from 2 or 3-horse tread, 4 or 6-horse sweep power, or a 4, 5 or 6-horse agricultural engine.

1st. It separates the straw from the grain perfectly. The oscillating movement of the Corrugated Shakers makes it separating the simplest and most complete of any machine in the market. It has no rakes or beaters. It will not throw over or waste grain, on account of an Improved Straw Agitator.

2nd. The Riddles are constructed differently from any other machine in the market. The double motion of the Fan, the manner in which the grain strikes the Riddles, makes its cleaning grain entirely free from straw, &c., and perfectly fit for market.

3rd. It has an Adjustable Concave and Feeder Duster, which protects the feeder from dust—This machine has only two belts, is easily handled, and runs lighter than any other machine built, doing the same amount of work. It can be run from either side of the machine, either by gear or belt.

These machines are built of the best material, are well finished, strong and durable. When parties want a machine to thresh and clean from 15 to 50 bushels of wheat per hour, according to the nature of the grain, and fully believing it fills all the requirements so long needed by farmers, viz: a machine that can do GOOD WORK under all circumstances, and sold at a LOW PRICE. This machine is well adapted to threshing cloverseed.

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Collector of St. Georges Rd., Middletown, Del.

## Time Tables.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROADS.

**Delaware Division Time Table.**

**SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.**

ON and after Monday, May 25th, 1874, (Sundays excepted.) Trains will leave as follows:

**SOUTHWARD.**

Passenger, Mixed.

Leave.

8:30 5:15 11:30

7:30 4:15 10:30

10:10 6:55 12:55

10:30 7:15 1:15

10:45 7:30 1:30

10:55 7:40 1:40

11:05 7:50 1:50

11:15 8:00 2:00

11:25 8:10 2:10

11:35 8:20 2:20

11:45 8:30 2:30

11:55 8:40 2:40

12:05 8:50 2:50

12:15 9:00 3:00

12:25 9:10 3:10

12:35 9:20 3:20

12:45 9:30 3:30

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6:55 3:40 9:40

7:05 3:50 9:50

7:15 4:00 10:00

7:25 4:10 10:10

7:35 4:20 10:20

7:45 4:30 1



**Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.**

**Special Notice! To the Public.**

HAVING PURCHASED THE BALANCE OF

**DEAN'S**

CELEBRATED

**SPRING CASSIMERES,**

I WILL OFFER THEM TO THE BUYING PUBLIC AT THE UNPRECEDENTEDLY LOW PRICE OF

**75 CENTS PER YARD,**

(Less 10 per cent. Discount for Cash.)

SAMPLES SENT BY MAIL TO PARTIES AT A DISTANCE IF APPLIED FOR SOON.

ALSO, A LARGE STOCK OF

**EASTERN CASSIMERES**

At 50c., 75c and \$1 per yard,

SUITABLE FOR

**MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR.**

Samples Furnished on Application.

**S. M. Reynolds,**

No. 1 Cochran Square.

APRIL 25th, 1874.—1m

**Register's Orders.**

**Register's Order.**

REGISTER'S OFFICE,

New Castle County, May 4th, 1874. Upon the application of Manlove D. Wilson, Administrator of Mark D. Wilson, late of Appoquinimink Hundred in said County, deceased, it is ordered and directed by the Register that the Administrator aforesaid, give notice of the granting of Letters of Administration upon the Estate of the deceased, with the date of granting thereof, by causing advertisements to be posted, within forty days from the date of such Letters, in six of the most public places of the County of New Castle requiring all persons having demands against the Estate, to present the same, or abide by an Act of Assembly in such case made and provided. And also cause the same to be inserted, within the same period, in the MIDDLETOWN TRANSCRIPT a newspaper published in Middletown and to be continued therein two months.

Given under the hand and Seal of Office of the Register aforesaid, at New Castle in New Castle County aforesaid, the day and year above written. B. GIBBS, Register.

NOTICE.—All persons having claims against the Estate of the deceased must present the same duly attested, to the Administrator on or before May 4th, 1875, or abide an Act of Assembly in such case made and provided.

MANLOVE D. WILSON, Administrator. Address—Middletown, Del. May 9-2m.

**Register's Order.**

REGISTER'S OFFICE,

New Castle County, April 6th, 1874. Upon the application of ROBERT C. FRAM, Executor of SAMUEL SEGARS, late of St. Georges Hundred in said County, deceased, it is ordered and directed by the Register that the Executor aforesaid, give notice of the granting of Letters Testamentary upon the Estate of the deceased, with the date of granting thereof, by causing advertisements to be posted within forty days from the date of such Letters in six of the most public places of the County of New Castle, requiring all persons having demands against the Estate to present the same, or abide by an Act of Assembly in such case made and provided. And also cause the same to be inserted within the same period in the MIDDLETOWN TRANSCRIPT, a newspaper published in Middletown, and to be continued therein two months.

Given under the hand and Seal of Office of the Register aforesaid, at New Castle in New Castle County aforesaid, the day and year above written. B. GIBBS, Register.

NOTICE.—All persons having claims against the Estate of the deceased must present the same duly attested to the Executor on or before April 6th, 1875, or abide the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided. R. C. FRAM, Executor. Address—100 French Street, Wilmington, Del. Apr 11th—2m

**NOTICE OF PAYMENTS.**

An installment of \$1 per share on the subscription to the Preliminary Agricultural and Horticultural Association, will be due and payable to S. Reynolds, Treasurer, on or before the 15th of May, 1874. WM. R. COCHRAN, Chairman of Executive Committee. Middletown, Del., May 24, 1874.

RECEIVED.—If the gentlemen who called at my store on Tuesday afternoon, May 12, accompanied by a little dog, will call again he will receive, as I have business of importance. S. M. REYNOLDS.

**Dry Goods and Groceries.**

**To the Public.**

THE subscriber would call the attention of the public to his

Large and Well-Selected Stock of **GOODS,**

Consisting in part of

**DRY GOODS,**

NOTIONS, GROCERIES, BOOTS,

Shoes, Hats, Hardware,

Queensware, Wood and Willow Ware, Earthen and Stone Ware.

**FISH, MEATS, &c.**

And everything usually kept in a

**FIRST CLASS COUNTRY STORE,**

All of which have been selected with care, and will be

**SOLD AT PRICES**

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE TIMES.

Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere

**NO CHARGE**

**FOR SHOWING GOODS.**

**Charles Tatman Jr.**

MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

apr. 9—1f

**NOSVITET**

APR 25-1f

CHANGE

COUNTRY PRODUCE TAKEN IN EX-

CHANGE PURCHASING ESTABLISHMENT.

VERY LOW GIVE US A CALL BE-

FORE WITH CARE AND WILL BE SOLD

OF WHICH HAVE BEEN SELECTED

ALL FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY STORE ALL

EVERYTHING USUALLY KEPT IN A

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS AND

AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF

LARGE

MIDDLETOWN, APRIL 25-1f

ALL INDIA AND NMOL

THE PEOPLE OF MIDDLE

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**Business Cards.**

**OLD BANK.**

I am now ready for Biz

HAVING taken the entire premises on the

corner of Main and Broad Sts., I have fit-

ted up a Ladies' and Gentlemen's

**ICE CREAM SALOON,**

on the ground floor. No more climbing up stairs;

but a nice cool and pleasant room. Ice cream

furnished for parties and pic-nics, in large or

small quantities, on reasonable terms. Families

supplied with small cans, packed in ice.

All kinds of plain and fancy CAKES, foreign

and domestic Fruits; Berries in season; in fact

you can get anything at Rice's Old Bank that is

generally kept in a

**Confectionery Store,**

And more too.

**MINERAL WATER FOUNTAIN**

will soon be in operation. Ice for sale.

may 9-y E. B. RICE.

**To the Public.**

TAKE notice that the undersigned, from this

date, will have constantly on hand, at her

Store on Main street, Middletown, Delaware,

**GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS,**

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC FRUITS,

**CHOICE CONFECTIONERIES.**

Sliced Ham and Chipped Beef.

Also, everything in the Vegetable line in season

Hoping to share a part of public patronage, I

shall do all I possibly can to please.

**MRS. A. T. BRADLEY.**

N. B.—Cash paid for butter and eggs.

the march 21-1y.

**THOMAS MASSEY, JR.**

CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER,

Main Street, next door to National Hotel

Middletown, Delaware

CLOCKS, Watches, Jewelry, &c. neatly and

promptly repaired.

Always on hand and for sale, Clocks, Watches,

Plated Ware, Forks, Spoons, Silver, Napkin

Rings, Silver Thimbles, Salt, Sugar and Tea

Spoons, Butter Knives, Gold Breast-Pins, Ear-

Rings, Finger-Rings, Sleeve Buttons, Watch

Chains, Watch Keys, Key Rings, Steel Watch

Chains, &c.

AGENT FOR

**DEVINNY'S SPECTACLES.**

Dec. 12-M.

**BLACKSMITHING.**

THE undersigned hereby gives notice to the

citizens of Middletown and vicinity, and to

his old friends and customers, that he has re-

moved from Fieldsboro to Middletown, and taken

the shops formerly occupied by John C. Vandenk-

braek, where he will carry on the Blacksmith

business in all its branches.

**HORSE-SHOING**

Will be done in a most particular and careful

manner, and from long experience he feels as-

ured that he can give complete satisfaction.

**CULTIVATOR TEETH**

Made a specialty, and from the well-known and

wide-spread reputation which he has long en-

joyed for their manufacture, he hopes to merit

the patronage of the farmers for their articles.

He will also manufacture to order the popular

**LIND HOE.** Call and learn prices.

Respectfully, JOHN LIND.

mar 28-3mos

**SEWELL GREEN,**

WITH

**ENTWISLE & CO.,**

GENERAL

**Produce Commission Merchants,**

Fruits, Poultry, Game, &c.

296 and 298 Greenwich St.,

And 173 Chambers Street,

NEW YORK.

Ed. ENTWISLE. N. VALENTINE.

Reference: North River Bank, New York.

feb 28-1f.

**Business Cards.**

**FURNITURE.**

UNDERTAKING.

UPHOLSTERING.

The undersigned respectfully announces to the

citizens of Middletown and vicinity that he

has on hand a large and well selected

stock of handsome and durable

**Walnut and Other Furniture,**

which he will sell very cheap for cash. Buying

at wholesale cash rates he feels assured that he

can sell as low as the same goods can be bought

elsewhere. By buying of him purchasers will be

saved the freight on their goods from the city.

He is also prepared to attend to

**Undertaking Work**

at short notice, and in a manner excelled by

none. Persons wishing Metallic or Wooden Cases

or Caskets will find it to their advantage to

call on him. He has, also,

**TAYLOR & SON'S**

**Celebrated Corpse Preserver.**

The Corpse may be dressed in the finest fabrics

and not be soiled, (and can be seen at all times)

as nothing but dry cold air enters the Casket.

**GEORGE W. WILSON,**

Practical Cabinet Maker and Undertaker,

Feb-12m Middletown Del

**MARKET HOUSE.**

The undersigned would respectfully announce

to the public and the citizens of Middletown par-

ticularly that he has taken the store-house on

North Broad street, Middletown, Del., formerly

occupied by David W. Eliason, having bought

out his interest, where I will keep always on hand

a well-selected stock of choice Groceries, Fruits,

and Provisions, as well as a full supply of fresh

Vegetables. Also, Fresh and Salt Meat, sliced, at

all times. I will also keep an assortment of the

very best Groceries,

at very low prices. My stock will consist of the

very best articles that the market can afford, and

will give entire satisfaction to the most fastidious

epicure. I will keep on hand a supply of Sauces

of all kinds, viz: Ketchup, Celery, Horse-Radish,

Canned Fruits of all kinds at low prices. Call

and see and you will be satisfied. All kinds of

Produce bought and satisfaction guaranteed. I

will also buy all kinds of Poultry at market

prices for cash, and it will be to the interest of

all to call on me before selling or purchasing else-

where. Goods delivered free of charge.

S. S. HOLTER.

Oct 11-1y

**BLATCHLEY'S**

Improved CUMBER WOOD

PUMP, Tactiles, Durable, Ef-

ficient and Cheap. The best

Pump for the laundry. At-

tention is especially invited to

Blatchley's Patent Improved

Bracket and New Drop Check

Valve which can be withdrawn

without removing the Pump or

disturbing the joints. Also, the</